

it in the act. The head is as wide as the prothoracic and middle body-segments; the 3d thoracic and 1st abdominal segments are by this time somewhat swollen. A distinct narrow white lateral line is now present, while the dorsal region between the two lines is paler than on the sides of the body. The head is now rough with small pointed tubercles. There are no lateral oblique stripes present. The caudal horn is reddish flesh-colored, becoming darker at the tip.

*Stage IV.* Length 25 mm. Moulded 24 July. This I suppose to be the third moult. The head is long, somewhat lengthened towards the vertex, and slightly flattened on the sides; the surface is unequally tuberculated with sharp conical white tubercles arranged in irregular longitudinal lines. There is along each side of the head a broad, yellowish lateral stripe, and a faint yellowish shade along each side of the median suture. The yellowish line on the side of the head is continued on the body as a subdorsal whitish line, which is faint on the prothoracic segment; this line behind

the middle of the 3d thoracic is formed of a row of rather large conical tubercles, it again becomes continuously white on the 7th and 8th abdominal segments, fading out at the base of the caudal horn, which is whitish, with sharp, slender black tubercles on the upper and under side of the horn, the tubercles on the sides being white; the tip of the horn is flesh-colored, and the entire horn is nearly twice as long as the body is thick. The spiracles are raw-sienna brown, with a white spot at each end of the respiratory slit above and below. The thoracic legs are peculiarly spotted with black on the green base, and are reddish cherry at the ends. All the abdominal legs are greenish. The body is thickest on the 3d thoracic and 1st abdominal segment. On the 2d thoracic to the 5th abdominal segment are faint oblique lateral whitish stripes, bearing white obliquely-arranged white tubercles, those on the first three abdominal segments more distinctly underlined by white. It died 5 Aug., when nearly full-fed.

NOTE ON TWO SPECIES OF DATANA.—From my remarks after the two species of *Datana* which I described, (*Psyche*, v. 5, p. 299-300.) it might be inferred that they were compared with a number of allied species. I would like therefore to state that *Datana modesta* was compared with the type of *D. floridana* in the collection of Mr. Edward L. Graef, and that *D. palmii* was compared with a type of *D. integerrima* G.

& R., in the collection of the late Coleman T. Robinson, now in the American museum of natural history, N. Y.

William Beutenmuller.

EDWARDS'S BIBLIOGRAPHY OF TRANSFORMATIONS.—It will be strange if an impetus is not given to the study of the earlier stages of lepidoptera in this country by the bibliography of the literature of the subject, prac-